

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

4

Week ending the 7th June 1884.

CONTENTS:

Page.	Page.
Advance of Russia ...	... 653
The magnanimity of Russia ...	... ib.
England and Russia ...	... ib.
The Egyptian War ...	... ib.
Perilous situation of General Gordon	... ib.
The Soudan War ...	... ib.
General Gordon and the Liberal Ministry	... 654
The Englishman and the Russian ...	... ib.
Russia in Central Asia	... ib.
Russia and Persia	... ib.
England and Russia ...	... ib.
The duty of Englishmen	... ib.
Mr. Grant Duff ...	... 655
Mr. Thompson ...	... ib.
Assaults by European females	... ib.
The case of Viziaraghaba	... ib.
English Victory at Plassy	... ib.
Agricultural Banks	... ib.
Disappointment of the natives	... ib.
English rule in India ...	... ib.
Viziaraghaba Chari ...	... ib.
Defects of education	... ib.
Separation of the executive from the judicial work	... ib.
Hope of India ...	... ib.
The Amended Tenancy Bill	... ib.
Mr. Thompson	... ib.
How India is being ruled	... 658
Ecclesiastical expenditure	... ib.
The Rent Bill ...	... ib.
A new rule made by the Collector of Mymensingh regarding the sale of properties for arrears of revenue ...	... ib.
The Deputy Magistrate of Furreedpore	... 659
The poverty of India and how it can be removed	... ib.
The Natives and the Civil Service	... ib.
The Simla Exodus	... ib.
Conservatism of Indian officials	... ib.
Mr. Beames of Lal Bagh	... 660
The Native Press	... ib.
Mr. Grant Duff and Bejoy Raghab Chari	... ib.
Assistant Surgeons	... 661
Cases of dacoity at Agurparah and adjacent places	... ib.
Subordinate officials in charge of the Balarampore khas mehal	... ib.
The Subordinate Executive Service Examination	... ib.
Oppression by Ameens in the Survey Department of Midnapore	... 663
Mr. Thompson's not receiving title	... ib.
Weakness of India	... ib.
Lord Lytton	... ib.
Minor and junior scholarships	... ib.
Mr. Sterndale as Collector	... 664
The Kent Bill	... ib.
The deposition of Rajah Harish Chandra	... ib.
Tram Cars	... ib.
Charitable Institutions of the Maharajah of Durbhunga	... ib.
The Pioneer on the Native Press ...	... ib.
The Pioneer on the Native Press ...	... ib.
Grant of more scholarships for 1885	... 665
Reduction of expenditure	... ib.
Small-pox and cholera at Serampore	... ib.
Seditious placards at Umritsar	... ib.
The Civil Service question	... ib.
Native guards on State Railways	... ib.
Vernacular papers	... 666
The Civil Service question	... ib.
Poverty of India	... ib.
Babu Jadu Nath Ghosh	... ib.
The Damudar Embankment	... ib.
A new sanitarium for soldiers	... ib.
The Magistrate of Comilla	... ib.
The native clerks at Simla	... ib.
The Zoological Gardens	... ib.
Mr. Webb's Case	... ib.
Rajah Harish Chandra	... 668
Jairampore	... 668
Baharu	... ib.
Lord Lytton	... ib.
Government aided schools	... ib.
The further collecting of opinions about the Rent Bill	... ib.
Why Bengali agitation in unsuccessful	... 669
The Naihatti Municipality	... ib.
Cases of house-breaking and robbery at Kanchrapara	... ib.
Erection of buildings for the Police, and Post and Telegraph offices	... ib.
The Syndicate of the Calcutta University	... ib.
Lord Ripon and the ecclesiastical expenditure of India	... ib.
British administration in India	... 671
Increasing the power of the people	... ib.
Seditious placards in Umritsur	... ib.
The opium question...	... ib.
Mr. Thompson	... ib.
Mr. Thompson	... ib.
Mr. Webb's case	... 673
Seditious placards in Hyderabad	... ib.
A case of grievous hurt	... ib.
The Duke of Connaught	... ib.
Reduction of the salaries of English officers...	... ib.
The dishonesty of the English Government ...	... 675
Titles conferred by Government...	... ib.
The fort of Bangalore	... ib.
The decision of the Excise Commission	... ib.
Summer exodus of Government to the hills...	... ib.
Partial decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Assam in the case of Mr. Webb	... ib.
Duplicity in English rule in India	... ib.
Committee for the selection of Bengali text-books	... 676
The use of Bengali in law-courts	... ib.
The Native Press	... 677
Ecclesiastical expenditure	... ib.
The reform of the chowkidari system	... ib.
Titles bestowed by Government ...	... 678
A Rent Bill for the khas mehals...	... ib.
Discouragement of Indian manufactures by Government ...	... ib.
Encouragement of native drivers and shunters by Government	... 679
Fear of robbery at Barrackpore, Belguriyah, and adjoining places	... ib.
The Natives and the Civil Service	... ib.
Seditious placards at Umritsar	... 680
The state of India under British rule	... ib.
The reform of the chowkidari system	... ib.
The Civil Service Agitation	... 681
Distribution of honours	... ib.
A new railway scheme	... ib.
The High Court of Mysore	... ib.
The milkmen at Darjeeling	... ib.
Delay of business in the High Court	... ib.
Dacoits in 24-Pergunnahs	... ib.
Baboo Kedarnath Datta	... 682
The Serampore Municipality	... ib.
The Santipore Municipality	... ib.
Oppression on coolies	... ib.
Mr. Henderson	... ib.
Rajah Harish Chandra	... ib.
The Tenancy Bill	... ib.
An additional Judge for the Calcutta Small Cause Court	... 683
Canal oppression in Orissa	... ib.
Vernacular text-books in schools in Orissa	... ib.
Vernacular text-books in schools in Orissa	... ib.
A fire in Cuttack	... ib.
Liberality of the Maharajah of Keonjhur	... ib.
Fall of the Oriental Bank	... ib.
Canal oppression in Orissa	... ib.
Cholera in Balasore	... ib.
The Balasore Police	... ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	700	
2	" Tripurā Vártávaha "	Comilla	.....
3	" Prem Pracháriní "	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	" Alok "	Calcutta	.....	30th May 1884.
5	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Ditto	700	2nd June 1884.
6	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	102	
7	" Bangabási "	Ditto	12,000	31st May 1884.
8	" Bártábaha "	Pubna	.....
9	" Bhárat Hitaishi "	Burrusal	450	
10	" Bhárat Mihir "	Mymensingh	625	27th ditto.
11	" Bardwán Sanjívaní "	Burdwan	296	27th ditto.
12	" Bikrampore Patriká "	Dacca	756	
13	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	26th ditto.
14	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	425	1st June 1884.
15	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	800	30th May 1884.
16	" Grámvártá Prakáshiká "	Comercally	247	31st ditto.
17	" Halisahar Prakáshiká "	Calcutta	.....	31st ditto.
18	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	28th ditto.
19	" Játíya Suhrid "	Calcutta	700	
20	" Medini "	Midnapore	500	28th ditto.
21	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	437	28th ditto.
22	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto	.....
23	" Navavibhákar "	Calcutta	850	2nd June 1884.
24	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	440	25th May 1884.
25	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	900	
26	" Prántavási "	Chittagong	600	
27	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	23rd ditto.
28	" Rajshahye Samvád "	Beauleah	.....
29	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakiná, Rungpore	220	29th May 1884.
30	" Sádháraní "	Calcutta	500	1st June 1884.
31	" Sahachar "	Ditto	500	28th May 1884.
32	" Samaya "	Ditto	1,500	2nd June 1884.
33	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	31st May 1884.
34	" Sáraswat Patra "	Dacca	345	
35	" Shakti "	Calcutta	.....
36	" Som Prakásh "	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	2nd June 1884.
37	" Sulabha Samáchár "	Calcutta	3,000	31st May 1884.
38	" Surabhi "	Ditto	700	2nd June 1884.
39	" Udbodhan	Ditto	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	" Dainik Vártá "	Calcutta	450	
41	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	225	28th May to 3rd June 1884.
42	" Samvád Púrnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	29th ditto to 5th ditto.
43	" Samachár Chandriká "	Ditto	625	29th ditto to 4th ditto.
44	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	520	29th ditto & 30th May & 4th June 1884.
45	" Prabháti "	Ditto	1,000	30th May and 4th and 5th June 1884.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	365	31st May 1884. 3
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	.....	29th ditto.
48	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	29th ditto.
49	" Sárdhánidhi "	Ditto	500	
50	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	300	31st ditto.
51	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	30th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	" Gauhur "	Calcutta	100	
64	" Sharaf-ul-Akhbar "	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	" Akhbar-i-darusaltanat "	Calcutta	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	" Assam Vilásini "	Sibsagar	.....
57	" Assam News "	Ditto	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	" Utkal Dipika "	Cuttack	250	17th May 1884.
59	" Utkal Darpan "	Balasore	200	18th ditto.
60	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Ditto	116	15th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	" Sebaka "	Cuttack	200	
62	" Taraka "	Midnapore	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Montly.</i>				
63	" Kshatriya Patrika "	Patna	400	

POLITICAL.

The *Pratikár*, of the 23rd May, says that Russia has occupied Sarackhs with the permission of the Shah of Persia. The occupation of Herat will not be a difficult matter to the Russians. They seem to be nearing the frontier of India.

Advance of Russia.

2. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 26th May, admires the magnanimity of Russia in appointing a resident of Merv, which has been only very recently occupied, to govern it. The English have never shewn so much greatness of mind during the hundred and odd years that they have ruled India.

The magnanimity of Russia.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th May, says that the policy towards Russia adopted by the Liberal Ministry is worthy of the British Lion. They have acted properly in not shewing any uneasiness at the occupation of Merv by Russia. But because the Ministers have not, like the Conservatives, shewn undue uneasiness, it should not be supposed that they are indifferent about the movement of Russia. Russia is now trying to advance further and further from Merv without taking any rest. The tribes living to the west and south of Merv have already submitted to Russian arms. Russian supremacy has been established over Punjadeha. There must be some reason for these swift movements. English papers recommend that the frontiers of Afghanistan and of the Russian Empire should be clearly fixed. Had Lord Beaconsfield been at the head of affairs and Lord Lytton been the Viceroy of India at this time British soldiers would have been stationed at the frontiers of Afghanistan. But the Liberals are not fond of demonstration like the Conservatives. British soldiers should not be sent now to Afghanistan to arrest the progress of Russia. The Amir should be strengthened. The English themselves should not fight with Russians in Afghanistan.

4. The *Rungpore Dík Prakásh*, of the 29th May, remarks that the British Empire cannot enjoy peace and prosperity for much of the revenue is either spent in war or is wasted. The English have done wrong in mixing themselves up in the Egyptian war. They will not only ruin Egypt, but will themselves have also to suffer much loss and humiliation. But what is done is done. They should try to rescue General Gordon at all hazards. His condition excites pity in every heart.

The Egyptian War.

5. The *Samrád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 30th May, says that there is no doubt that General Gordon is in a very perilous situation. Many thought that the military skill of the English would enable them to conquer the Soudanese in a short time. But the soldiers of the Mahdi have shewn so much bravery that one cannot help apprehending that Egypt will be deluged with blood.

6. The *Bangabásí*, of the 31st May, says that Egypt was for a long time the place where Europeans from all parts of Europe flocked to make money. They became so powerful that at one time 1,200 Europeans were employed in the service of Egypt for the government of about 50 lakhs of Egyptians. This state of things was too much for patriots like Arabi Pasha. They girded up their loins to remove these abuses, but the righteous English interfered, and the patriotic party was vanquished. The English gained supreme power in Egypt. Their way to India was made secure. But there was a speck of cloud in the political sky of the Soudan. The Madhi defeated the Egyptian troops sent against him. But the English did not think much of him. But at last English troops were also defeated. The English could no longer remain indifferent spectators on the scene. They at once sent General Gordon who had almost unbounded influence over the wild tribes in the

PRATIKAR,
May 23rd, 1884.

CHARU VARTA,
May 26th, 1884.

SAHACHAR,
May 28th, 1884.

RUNGPORE DÍK
PRAKASH,
May 29th, 1884.

SAMRÁD
PURNA CHANDRODAYA,
May 30th, 1884.

BANGABASI,
May 31st, 1884.

Soudan. He was soon surrounded. The English Ministry are now very anxious for his safety, but they are unable to send an expedition for his rescue. The continuance of the Liberals in power depends on the safety of Gordon. If any thing ill happens to Gordon, the Liberal Ministry will be carried away by the torrent of political abuse that will be hurled over their head. With the fall of the Liberals, the fortunes of India will be changed. The English will invade the Soudan in large force. Indian troops will be ordered to the Soudan and the expenses of the war will have to be borne by India. With the change of Ministry the reforms set on foot by Lord Ripon will come to an end, and a new policy is sure to be followed in the administration of India.

SÁDHARANI.
June 1st, 1884.

DACCA PRAKASH.
June 1st, 1884.

SURABHI.
June 2nd, 1884.

*ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.*
June 2nd, 1884.

SOM PRAKASH.
June 2nd, 1884.

7. The *Sádháraní*, of the 1st June, says that the stay of Lord General Gordon and the Liberal Ministry in India till the expiration of his term of office depends upon the safety of General

Gordon. The *Times* says that if the General loses his life the Liberal Ministry will be compelled to resign office. Consequently in that case Lord Ripon also will have to leave India, and with him will vanish the efforts for the introduction of self-government in the country, and of a noble and just policy towards Indians.

8. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 1st June, has an article on the Englishman and the Russian, the purport of which is similar to that of the article noticed in paragraph 2.

9. The *Surabhi*, of the 2nd June, says that it is rumoured that Russia has taken the province of Sarakhs from the King of Persia. She has also extorted a promise from him that she will be permitted to construct a railway line from Baku to Resht. When Russia occupied Merv the English said that they would take up arms against Russia if she occupied Sarakhs. If the Russians have really occupied Sarakhs, will not the English now try to humble them ?

10. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 2nd June, remarks that as it will perhaps be impossible for Russia to invade India without the aid of the Shah of Persia.

Russia, it is said, is labouring to win over the Shah to her side, and has, as it appears, succeeded in a large measure in her endeavours.

11. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 2nd June, says that Russia is superior to England as regards the extent of empire, and the number of subjects and

soldiers; she is inferior to the latter only in point of wealth. Russia is eagerly looking towards India in order to remove this inferiority. But she does not seem to consider that the English Bee has long before sucked dry the honey in the Indian hive. It is not probable that she will give up her project for the invasion of India, even if she becomes aware of this fact. Cupidity makes men deaf to the voice of reason. The Russian Government is far poorer than the Indian Government. The empire of Russia extends over one-seventh part of the globe. But the Russian Government is over head-and-ears in debt. She intends to liquidate this debt by conquering India. It is not difficult for one to fulfil one's desires in India. The Indians, unlike the people of other countries, pay taxes even when they suffer from starvation or semi-starvation. But it is not easy to realize taxes so easily in any other country. Had it been possible to collect taxes as easily in other countries, Lord Cavendish would not have been assassinated in Ireland, and the Czar would not have been assassinated by the Nihilists. Had the Indian Government been more economical in its expenditure, had it appointed natives more extensively, it could have saved more money than it has done. The Government of India has also to spend large sums upon the English soldiers and the

Christian church in India, and loses much money on account of exchange. The debts of the vast Russian Empire amount to £690,116,099, those of the small Indian Empire amount to £156,820,614. Had Russia been as wealthy as she is powerful, she would have been the sole mistress of the world. Russia is becoming more and more skilled in military tactics day by day. As Russia is so much anxious to enrich herself, it is probable that she will become wealthy also. The writer says, if the Indians become as much skilled in military arts as Russians are, the latter will have to give way before the soldiers of England. The English should increase their military force by enlisting the Indians as volunteers and giving them a military education. By this means the English will become stronger than the Russians without any expense.

12. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd June, says that the Russians are at the gate of India. The British Lion should no

The duty of Englishmen.

longer sleep. The Soudan war, which has

SAMAYA,

June 2nd, 1884.

placed the Ministry in such a false position, should not have been undertaken at this time. The English are mistaken if they want to govern their immense territories by English troops. They should make friends with the people of India who are loyal, shrewd, intelligent, and well fitted to become the advisers of their rulers. All the forts of the English would be of no avail unless the Indians be admitted freely into the Army. The English should entrust the same weapons in the hands of both Europeans and natives without making any such distinction as is made at present. They have spent millions in vain in the last Kabul campaign. They should know that an extension of the empire necessarily leads to its weakness. The only way of giving stability to the empire is to conciliate the feelings of the people. If the English grant high appointments to natives, the only loss they will have to suffer is that the high salaries of English officials will be reduced. The truth is that the people of India will bear any burden that is imposed upon them, but they want that they be freely admitted into the Army, and that the scions of their respectable families be entrusted with high commands.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

13. The *Pratikár*, of the 23rd May, says that the recent revelations in connection with the Salem riots

Mr. Grant-Duff.

plainly show that there is no misdeed which

the Government of Madras has not committed at the instigation of its subordinate officers. The entire press of India has disapproved the action of that Government. The people of Madras have girded up their loins to get Mr. Grant-Duff removed from his post by petitioning Parliament. They are sure to be disappointed in their expectation to remove him, but the attempt will show to the people of England that the natives are now wide awake, that they have learned to speak out their mind, that the days of Hastings and Dalhousie are gone by, and that Governors like Mr. Grant-Duff simply lower the British in the estimation of the natives of India. The writer is very sorry to find that like Mr. Grant-Duff, Mr. Thompson too is gaining a bad name by his rashness and want of judgment.

14. The same paper says that Sir George Campbell was an able man, but he was hasty. Sir Richard

Temple was a popularity hunter. He tried to please everybody, but in reality pleased nobody. Sir Ashley Eden had all the mettle of a good Governor, but he was unpopular with Bengalis for his championing the cause of the Civilians. Had Mr. Thompson taken his lesson from the shortcomings of his three predecessors he could have earned a good name. But during the two years of his administration he has shown no sign that he has any

PRATIKAR,
May 23rd, 1884.

PRATIKAR.

sympathy for the natives. He seems to be very weak, and his public measures abundantly show the signs of the weakness of his character. His weakness again is so much mixed up with cruelty and oppression that even in his own country people dislike him. The writer then proceeds to mention the cases of Asruf Bibi, of Azim Chowdri, of the Dacca students, in all of which Mr. Thompson took the part of the civilians whose high-handedness was so displeasing to the people of Bengal. After an enumeration of what are considered the misdeeds of Mr. Thompson, such as his opposition to the Ilbert Bill, his obstruction to the introduction of self-government, and his appointment of Mr. Sterndale to the Collectorship of Calcutta, the writer says:—Two years of his administration have passed away and there are three years yet to bring it to a close. Mr. Thompson may yet remove the stain on his character by doing good to the people.

PRATIKAR,
May 23rd, 1884.

PRATIKAR.

PARIKASHA,
May 25th, 1884.

PARIKASHA.

15. The same paper remarks that assaults on natives were confined before the Ilbert Bill agitation to European males.
Assaults by European females.

But since then even European females have begun to indulge in this exercise. Mrs. Garret was the other day fined only a rupee for flogging a native shopkeeper who had prevented her children from doing mischief in his shop. A fine of one rupee is indeed an adequate punishment for a European, and especially for a lady.

16. The same paper gives a brief summary of the case of Viziaraghava and remarks that the proceedings in this case

The case of Viziaraghava.
disclose that Government very often relies upon what the officers say. This should not be done, because it leads to oppression and to abuse of power. Had the legislators defined the term "misconduct" Viziaraghava would never have suffered so much. For want of a definition of the term anything and everything has been construed into misconduct. Attempt should be made to clear up the meanings of such vague expressions in the law with a view to prevent oppression.

17. The same paper denies that the English were victorious at Plassey. It was Mir Jaffir's treachery that made them successful; they did not gain the battle.

But the English in the days of their prosperity have forgotten these things, and they boast that they are conquerors.

18. The *Paridarshak*, of the 25th May, approves the idea of opening agricultural banks all over the country.

Agricultural Banks.

India is essentially an agricultural country. Any encouragement given to agriculture is likely to do much good.

19. The same paper says that the natives expected much from the Liberal Ministry, but they are greatly disappointed. There is very little truth in

Disappointment of the natives.
the professions of Europeans. They promised that the Press Act would be repealed. They repealed it indeed, but the liberty of the Press was greatly curtailed by the operation of the Penal Code and of the law of Contempt of Court. They promised to raise the standard of age in connection with the Civil Service, to repeal the Arms Act, to pass the Ilbert Bill, to spend the revenues of India with discretion, to encourage education, to pass the Tenancy Bill, to grant to the people the boon of self-government, and to administer justice impartially. But they have in all these matters greatly disappointed the natives. So much for the Liberal Ministry! The high officials in India too have disappointed the natives. In the affair of Dr. Banks Sir James Fergusson has disappointed them. Mr. Grant-Duff removed Viziaraghava Chari on the alleged ground that he had encouraged the rioters. But it was found that there was no proof against him. Mr. Thompson too has disappointed the natives by simply reproving Mr. Taylor for high-handedness in the affair of Babu Nafar Chundra Pal Chowdri.

PARIDARSHAK,
May 25th, 1884.

20. The same paper quotes from the *Reis* and *Rayat* the list of high appointments held in Calcutta by Europeans and natives respectively, and English rule in India.

remarks that India is governed for the comfort of the English in order that they may enjoy high salaries. The people are indeed enjoying much of external comfort under the British rule, but all that is substantial in the country is being drained away.

21. The same paper says that the people of India should be grateful to Viziaraghaba Chari for his boldness in Viziaraghaba Chari.

braving the rulers of the land and obtaining victory. His name should be written in letters of gold. Justice has fled from this country. Every one is surprised at the attitude of the Government of Madras in connection with this small affair. Why was Chari removed, and why was he denied the privilege of knowing the cause of his removal? If he had been removed on the suspicion of taking part in the riots he should have been told of it.

22. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 26th May, says that the wants of India are manifold, but the education that the Defects of education.

people of India receive does not enable them to supply these wants. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. The necessity of the people is very great. But they have not yet invented a single machine by which the hard labour of the poorer classes can be lightened. The education the poorer classes receive makes them effeminate; they only swell the number of candidates for employment in public and private service. Those whose fathers lived comfortably by their agricultural labour would now be glad if they could secure service at Rs. 3 a month.

23. The same paper advocates the separation of executive from judicial work. Separation of the executive from the judicial work.

The separation seems to the writer to have become absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the criminal codes have given so much power to the Magistrate that he can do anything in his district. Even the lowest constable can, by raising his finger, bend low the heads of the greatest men in the land. The administration of criminal justice is a stain on the fair fame of the British Government, and that stain can be removed by vesting the executive and the judicial functions in different persons. The people of India are asking for this separation, but the Government does not grant their prayer on the plea that the separation will be very expensive.

24. The same paper says that the only hope of India lies in the great English nation. Englishmen at home do not like to trample law and justice

The hope of India. under foot in the way they do in India. Even such a Viceroy as Lord Ripon is afraid of doing good to the people lest it should affect the interests of his countrymen. So the people can only appeal to the English people at home.

25. The same paper says that the Tenancy Bill plainly shows of what materials the Indian Legislative Council is composed. The Council has nothing to do but to record the whimsical orders of the Executive Council. The Bill was submitted to the Select Committee where the executive had all their own way. The majority of members belong to the executive service, and the Chairman is also an executive officer. In spite of the predominance of the executive the Lieutenant-Governor sent his Secretary, Mr. MacDonnell, to the Council. Mr. MacDonnell's appointment was objected to by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, but the Chairman overruled him. The appointment was evidently unlawful, as the Chairman can consult anybody but he cannot do so in the Council without the permission of the Viceroy. Recently, the India Government

PARIDARSHAK.

CHARU VARTA,
May 26th 1884.

CHARU VARTA.

CHARU VARTA.

CHARU VARTA.

has asked the opinion of the Government of Bengal and of the High Court on the Amended Tenancy Bill, but it is strange that those authorities have not been asked to state their views on any of the questions raised in the dissents except those contained in the dissent of Mr. Reynolds.

26. The same paper has the following:—The health of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has again broken down. He cannot at all attend to his

Mr. Thompson.

duties. Once upon a time he took leave and Mr. Bernard was appointed in his place. The whole country was in ecstasy at the prospect of Mr. Bernard's Lieutenant-Governorship. Mr. Thompson saw that all was not well. He did not avail himself of his leave, and we could not see Mr. Bernard in our midst. Mr. Thompson again opened the calendar of Bengal's fate and began to calculate about the future. He went away to enjoy the pleasures of the hill station of Darjeeling. Providence gets displeased with the man that seeks his own happiness by making others unhappy. In whatever light Mr. Thompson may look upon us, to us he is the representative of the Queen. There can be no doubt about it. The kingdom becomes unhappy when the king is ill. Peace cannot exist in such a kingdom. So we pray that Mr. Thompson may regain his health quickly.

27. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 27th May, says that the English have been hitherto boasting that they assumed the government of this country only for the

How India is being ruled.
benefit of the Indians. But they have been found out. They try to please the Indians by words alone. They do not consider what mischievous effects will be produced by this practice. The British Government rests upon the strong foundation of the people's faith in its honest desire for benefiting them. But for this, the 60,000 British soldiers could not have kept India under subjection. The actions of Lord Lytton and Lord Kimberley in connection with the Civil Service are calculated to rudely shake the confidence of a subject nation in the sovereign power. Both Liberals and Conservatives are anxious to exclude the children of the soil from the Civil Service. Such action on the part of the arbiters of the destinies of millions have struck the people with astonishment. Lord Kimberley accused Lord Lytton of recommending to Lord Cranbrook, the then Secretary of State, that the Civil Service should be closed to the natives by law, and if that was not possible it should be practically closed to them by lowering the standard of age. Though he denies the charge now, Lord Lytton really asked Lord Cranbrook in a despatch, bearing date 2nd May 1878, to exclude natives from the Civil Service by the adoption of either of the foregoing courses.

28. The same paper says that Mr. Gibbs and others do not see that the promises solemnly made by the Queen Ecclesiastical expenditure.

to the people of India in her Proclamation are being broken by Government bearing the expenses incurred for the maintenance of the Christian Church in India. They say that Government grants aid to the Hindu and Mahomedan religious establishments inasmuch as it has not taken away the *debatra* lands. It will be sufficient to quote Lord Ripon's remark upon this point in order to refute this argument. Lord Ripon has rightly said that Government could not give what never belonged to them. When the English occupied this country they did not become possessed of those lands because Government gave up all claims to them by treaties and proclamations.

29. The same paper remarks that one of the chief defects of rule by foreigners is that they are ignorant of the real state of the people. It is as impossible for a

The Rent Bill.
Government to benefit the people without a perfect knowledge of their real needs, as it is for a physician to benefit a patient without a true diagnosis of the disease he is suffering from. When Government should cast about for the means of keeping alive the people, who are dying of starvation, it is madly trying to lay down the foundations of the future greatness of the country by

CHABU VARTA,
May 26th, 1884.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 27th, 1884.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHARAT MIHIR.

covering it with a network of railways. The writer does not expect that the Rent Bill will be a panacea for all the evils from which the ryots are suffering. But it should redress the chief grievances of the ryots. In the Acts VIII and X, framed for the benefit of the ryots, no provisions have been inserted for removing the grievances of bastu ryots. This defect is owing only to foreign rule. The foreign rulers do not know the nature of a bastu holding, and consequently cannot comprehend the disadvantages of not possessing any permanent right in that holding.

30. The same paper says that the Collector of Mymensingh has

A new rule made by the Collector of Mymensingh regarding the sale of properties for arrears of revenue.

issued a rule to the effect that if a proprietor who has been unable to pay the revenue due to Government in due time, pays one year's revenue and Road and Public Works Cesses in advance, his property will not be put up to auction. But it is very difficult to pay so much money at once. Moreover, if one proprietor of the property pays the money in advance he cannot recover it from his co-proprietors. Several taluks of the Hazaradi Pergunnah have been put up to auction on account of their proprietors' failure to satisfy these conditions. The writer cannot understand under what law the Collector realized one year's revenue in advance.

31. A correspondent of the same paper writes to say that
The Deputy Magistrate of Furreed-

Khetter Babu, the Deputy Magistrate of Furreedpore, uses foul language towards the

peons, and that he kicked a man in the open court the other day.

32. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th May, says that everybody

The poverty of India and how it can be removed.

laments the present wretched condition of India. It is natural, says the writer, that the English should look to their own interests. The Indians themselves are responsible for the miserable condition of India. It is not the fault of the English that they sell twenty-two millions' worth of cloth every year in the Indian markets. Indian weavers have been ruined because they cannot sell cloth at the cheap prices at which English merchants sell it. The Indians must set up cotton mills if they want to improve the condition of the country. The Indians complain of want of capital. This complaint is not reasonable. The necessary capital may be obtained if joint-stock companies consisting of one thousand or two thousand persons are formed.

33. The same paper says that there are two impediments in the way of

The natives and the Civil Service.

the admission of natives into the Civil Service—the rules of the Hindoo society and the low age

limit. So long as both these impediments remain, it will be almost impossible for natives to enter the service. In order to pass the Civil Service Examination at 19, a native must leave for England at 16. But it is not possible that parents or guardians will be willing to send boys of 16 or 17 to a remote foreign country where there is every probability of the deterioration of their moral character, because there will be no one there to exercise a salutary authority over them. The writer says that if Government is not prepared to raise the maximum limit of age it should plainly tell Indians that they will not be allowed to enter the service.

34. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 28th May, says that up to the present

The Simla Exodus.

time the native clerks accompanying Gov-

ernment to Simla used to get their medicines and medical attendance free of cost, and to receive a house allowance. But recently the house allowance has been reduced, and it has been ordered that the clerks should pay for their medicines and medical attendance. No one from this time would like to go to Simla.

Mr. Gorst, a Member of the British Parliament, has asked Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary of State for India, to furnish him with all the

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 26th, 1884.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 27th, 1884.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
May 28th, 1884.

information in respect of the Simla residence of the Governor-General from the year 1858 downwards. The writer is anxious to know the result of the enquiry.

HINDU RANJIK,
May 28th, 1884.

35. The same paper says that India has ever since the downfall of Hindoo ascendancy been governed under Conservatism of Indian officials. demoniac principles. The English ascendancy

did not bring about any change in the principles of Government. The East India Company was composed of merchants, and their only object was to get rich as soon as possible. Lord Clive and Warren Hastings are instances of this state of things. In the days of Clive and Hastings civilians were miserably paid, but still they used to return to England laden with riches in a few years. Those days are gone by. But their successors, the civilians of the present day, still claim their right of becoming rich in a few years. They are very conservative in this respect. The least interference in this matter produces an outcry. The rulers of India have been at loggerheads with the civilians from the time of Lord William Bentinck on this subject. The civilian class is very selfish. They want the nobleness of feeling. The conservatism of the civilian class is encouraged by the fact that Lieutenant-Governors are chosen from amongst them. The Lieutenant-Governors do not like to do anything that will affect the interest of Europeans both official and non-official, and so they cannot govern the natives on enlightened principles. Mr. Thompson surpasses his predecessors in his love towards his countrymen. The conservatism of Mr. Thompson stands in the way of the people's enjoying the benefit of such liberal measures of Lord Ripon's administration as the self-government scheme. Bengal and Behar are strongholds of civilian conservatism, and it can be removed only by appointing fresh men from England to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these Provinces. Bombay and Madras are governed by fresh men; why should not Bengal also be ruled by such men?

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
May 28th, 1884.

36. The *Murshidábád Patriká*, of the 28th May, remarks that the voice of the Native Press was heard in high

Mr. Beames of Lalbagh.

quarters in the case of Mr. Beames of Lal-

bagh. The District Magistrate, the District Judge, and the District Superintendent all took notice of what was said about him. People hoped that he would be removed; but alas! Mr. Beames took a trip to Calcutta and everything was made smooth.

SAHACHAR,
May 28th, 1884.

The Native Press.

37. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th May, makes the following observations upon the alleged attempt of several Englishmen to have the Vernacular Press

gagged again:—The *Englishman* and other worthy gentlemen of his stamp are again recommending the revival of the Press Act. The experienced editor of the *Englishman* says in to-day's issue of that paper that the Vernacular Press with three or four exceptions has begun to abuse the Government in such a disgraceful manner that it is absolutely necessary to revive Lord Lytton's Press Act in order to check it. Our respected contemporary of the *Pioneer* also endorses this opinion of the *Englishman*. The worthy editor of the *Englishman* is very much indignant with unfortunate Bengal. It is much to be regretted that it should be necessary to revive the Press Act within three or four years after its repeal. But the question is that the remarks made by our contemporary on the above subject do not appear reasonable to us blessed with but little intellect. The too acute editor must have dreamt a dream. The *Englishman* himself has acknowledged that in discussing the political questions raised since the arrival of Lord Ripon in this country, the native editors said not a word against either the Government or Her Imperial Majesty, but that they have, on the contrary, shown sufficient veneration for and affection to them. But the worthy editor says that all this showing of devotion is mere profession. We say that the Indians have

always heartily loved and revered the Queen, and that they do so still ; and that their devotion towards her present representative Lord Ripon wells up from the innermost depths of their hearts. But the *Englishman* has been obliged to tell lies upon finding it necessary to do so. It is also a question whether the *Englishman* has examined the heart of the Indians by entering it by some occult process. The *Englishman* says it is true that native editors profess devotion to the Queen, and to her representative Lord Ripon, but that they always find fault with the chief officials : and that consequently they have been guilty of disloyalty. After learning English civilization we have imbibed an impression that a person is not guilty of any political crime if he judges of the conduct of officials in good faith. But owing to our misfortune the editor, a leader of Englishmen as he is, thinks otherwise. It is true that Indian editors have found fault with many chief officials for their opinions about the Self-Government and the Rent Bills. For this offence the *Englishman* wants to hang the sword of the Press Act over their heads. Bengali editors, especially those of them who are graduates of the University, are the eyesores to the editor of the *Englishman*. The reason of this displeasure is that these editors proceed to judge of the conduct of the officials in a fearless manner. We think that the *Englishman* would give the native editors credit for loyalty if instead of ever blaming any chief English officials or an editor like him, they always sang their praises. As they do not do so, they are undoubtedly guilty of disloyalty. The *Englishman* has said, the native editors are dissatisfied with everything English. In our opinion this charge is utterly groundless. Bengalis have incurred the displeasure of the *Englishman* and his disciples by trying to obtain the political privileges enjoyed by Englishmen. Then how can the young Bengalis be averse to everything English ? Be that as it may, if Bengali editors have used objectionable language, the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and other English newspapers are responsible for it. Bengalis are not blame-worthy in the least. The bitter words used against Government by the *Englishman* and the papers of that order on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill agitation were really seditious. They went even so far as to drive the British Government out of India and to establish a new Government themselves. They used such language towards the Queen's representatives as even the bitterest enemies of the English Government cannot utter. Even when the Ilbert Bill was passed, they distinctly proclaimed that their efforts would make the carrying out of its provisions impossible. It is impossible to say what they cannot do. If there is at present any necessity for the passing of a fresh Press Act, it is for imposing a check upon such wicked papers. It is not required for checking the loyal Bengali editors.

38. The same paper says that it has now transpired that the unworthy

Mr. Grant-Duff and Bejoy Raghab Chari. Collector, Mr. Maclean of Salem, accused the leaders of the Hindoo community of conspiracy in order to conceal his incompetency. This dishonest and incompetent Collector reported against Bejoy Raghab Chari, a Municipal Commissioner of Salem. Relying upon the report, Mr. Grant-Duff and the Members of his Council drove him out of the municipality. This gentleman protested against this action of the Government. He complained that he had not been allowed to defend himself, and asked for copies of the papers relating to himself. But these the Collector refused to give on the ground of their being confidential papers. As a last resource the ex-Commissioner brought a suit in the High Court. The decision of the Madras High Court in this case has shown that the High Courts really deserve the reverence which the people feel for them. The High Court alone affords protection from the tyranny of the officials. At first Government refused to give up the reports. But upon the Judges indignantly remarking that papers relying upon which the Government disgraced and injured a person could not be considered confidential

SAHACHAR,
May 26th, 1884.

papers, they were given up. The High Court decided in the Commissioner's favour. As far as the dignity of the Bench permitted, the action of Mr. Grant-Duff has been condemned. Had Mr. Grant-Duff been possessed of the feelings of a true Englishman, he would have resigned his post. It would have been impossible for a man in his position to retain his post in England. The despotism of officials should be checked in this manner.

SAHACHAR.
May 26th, 1884.

39. The same paper says that the position of the native medical officers has been improved only by a change in their designation. Instead of being

called Sub-Assistant Surgeons they are now called Assistant Surgeons. The Assistant Surgeons are the most useful of Government officers. Still no class of officers is less favoured by Government. The emoluments granted them are out of all proportion to the services rendered by them. They have to risk their lives when sent to places where cholera and epidemic fevers rage. The graduates of the Medical colleges obtain a salary Rs. 100 only after labouring hard in order to pass a very difficult examination. Large salaries are given to Executive and Judicial officials in order that competent men may enter the service. No one can doubt that the protection of life is a more difficult work than the protection of property. To add to the grievances of the Assistant Surgeon an old rule has been revived. It has been ruled that in order to be promoted to a higher grade the Assistant Surgeons will have to pass a septennial departmental examination. The Assistant Surgeons will be allowed to go in for the examination twice. Those who will be plucked for the second time will be driven out of the service. The Deputy Magistrates and Munsifs when once permanently appointed have no longer to pass examinations. Why then should the Assistant Surgeons be subjected to examination? Unless the Assistant Surgeons are treated with greater consideration by the Government it will not get able men to serve it.

SAHACHAR.

40. The same paper says that several cases of dacoity have taken place at Agurpara, Panihati, and adjacent places. Cases of dacoity at Agurpara and adjacent places. inhabitants of Sodpur, Panihati, Agurpara, and Baranagore are so much alarmed that

they dare not sleep at night. The Police should remove this uneasiness of the people.

MEDINI,
May 25th 1884.

41. The *Medini*, of the 28th May, referring to the reckless arrest by warrant of one Madhav Das, a ryot in the Balarampore khas mehal, on the ground of his failure to pay revenue, says that the ryot

submitted a petition to the Collector protesting against his illegal arrest. The Deputy Magistrate, Kedar Babu intercepted the petition and forwarded a translation of it to the Collector. As no action was taken by the Collector, the writer doubts the faithfulness of the translation forwarded by the Deputy Magistrate to the Collector. After the publication of an account of the illegal arrest of Madhav Das in the *Medini*, the Board of Revenue issued orders for making a careful enquiry into the matter. The Collector duly enquired into the matter. He was not satisfied with the report submitted by the subordinate officials. It has now transpired that the peon executed the warrant without asking for the permission of the canoongoe, who was then absent from the place. The Collector has been obliged to be satisfied with that explanation. But the explanation is by no means satisfactory. Did Kedar Babu and his worthy lieutenant, the canoongoe, care to enquire, when they gave orders for the issuing of a warrant against the ryot, whether the man had really failed to pay revenue? The canoongoe does not always remain in the place. Consequently his subordinates have to act without taking his permission, so that there may not be undue delay in managing the business of Government. The writer says

that the officials collect annually only Rs. 5,000 as revenue from Balarampore. He shows that the establishment for collecting that sum costs no less than Rs. 3,780 annually. Strange to say, business is not smoothly done even by this costly establishment. Occurrences like the illegal arrest of Madhav Das are not rare. Government should teach the Deputy Magistrate a proper lesson if he is guilty. If his amalāh are guilty they should be adequately punished.

42. The same paper condemns the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution about the Subordinate Executive Service Examination on the ground that it allows even those who have not passed the Entrance Exam-

The Subordinate Executive Service Examination.
ination to become Deputy Magistrates after successfully passing the service test referred to in the Resolution. The writer says that the making of such a rule amounts to saying that the relatives of rich men and respectable Government officers will be appointed Deputy Magistrates, whether they know anything or not. The salaries of Deputy Magistrates are sufficiently tempting. Cannot better men than plucked candidates in the Entrance Examination be obtained for such large salaries? There are hundreds of B. A.'s and M. A.'s possessing good character and belonging to respectable families who are eager for appointments. Cannot Deputy Magistrates be selected out of these men? 50 or 60 per cent. of Munsifs are graduates, because the High Court has the power of appointing Munsifs. But there is not a sufficient number of graduates among the Deputy Magistrates because the Deputy Magistrates are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

43. The same paper accuses the ameens under Baboo Bisveswar, Oppression by Ameens in the Survey Department of Midnapore.
Junior Superintendent of Survey in Midnapore, of oppressing the people. Several persons

have submitted to the Collector a petition complaining of their oppression. Baboo Bisveswar himself has been appointed to enquire whether the charges preferred against his ameens are true. Many persons are dissatisfied at this, as they think that his indulgence towards the ameens has made them high-handed.

44. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 28th May, says that the Mr. Thompson's not receiving a title. Lieutenant-Governor's not receiving the title of Sir must have dissatisfied the non-official

Anglo-Indians. But as that title is given to every ruler of Bengal whether he be competent or incompetent, popular or unpopular, even if Mr. Thompson had received the title, no one would have believed that it had been conferred upon him on account of services rendered by him to the State.

45. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 29th May, says that the people of India Weakness of India.
raised loud outcries on every occasion when an injustice was done to them. They loudly

complained when the standard of age was lowered in the Civil Service Examination, when the Vernacular Press Act was passed, when the Arms Law was enacted, when Dr. Banks was not adequately punished, and also when a poor coolie girl was violated by Mr. Webb in Assam. But all their complaints and their cries were unheeded. But still they go to Europeans for the redress of these very grievances. This is showing weakness. The natives of India are inferior in nothing to the English. It is the Indian soldier who won the victories in Afghanistan and in Egypt. They are inferior to the English only in the power of organization—they have no unity.

46. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 29th May, points out the inconsistency of Lord Lytton. His letter to the Lord Lytton.
Times in reply to what Lord Kimberley said at a meeting of the Reform Association does not agree with what he wrote to Lord Cranbrooke on the 2nd of May 1878.

MEDINI,
May 28th, 1884.

MEDINI.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
May 28th, 1884.

BHÁRAT MITRA,
May 29th, 1884.

BEHAR BANDHU,
May 29th, 1884.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
May 30th, 1884.

47. The *Education Gazette*, of the 30th May, is glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has, at the request of Mr. Croft, increased the number of University Minor and junior scholarships.

PRABHÁTI,
May 30th, 1884.

junior scholarships and of middle vernacular scholarships.

48. The *Prabháti*, of the 30th May, gives an instance of Mr. Sterndale's doings as a Collector. He saw a document which was not properly stamped,

though it was regularly written and stamped by an attorney. Mr. Sterndale fined the man Rs. 900. But the man did not pay the fine, and Mr. Sterndale wanted to realise the fine with the help of the Court, but the Magistrate did not think that it was a case of attempt to defraud Government. Mr. Sterndale will now perhaps be obliged to hold the document valid.

SAMVAD PRABHÁKAR,
May 30th, 1884.

49. The *Samvad Prabhákar*, of the 30th May, says that the zemindars asked for a provision which would facilitate the speedy realization of rent from their ryots.

Upon the strength of that prayer Government is going to bestow privileges upon ryots which they never before enjoyed by making wholesale changes in the law. The *Pioneer* recommends that the disputes between zemindars and ryots should be settled by a compromise. It is not to be expected that the zemindars will easily suffer their interests to be injured.

ALOK,
May 30th, 1884.

50. The *Alok*, of the 30th May, says that Mr. Cotton has deposed Rajah Harish Chandra and placed his minor son on the throne. The state will be managed by an officer under the superintendence of

Government. Rajah Harish Chandra did not pull well with Government officers, and last year he applied to Government against the Commissioner of the division and so he has been deposed. All his services during the Lushai expedition, for which the title of Raja Bahadoor was conferred on him, have been completely forgotten.

ALOK.

51. The same paper remarks that the tram cars have certainly conferred a great benefit on the people of Calcutta.

Tram Cars. But poor passengers are often detained at the stations on account of the drivers wilfully refusing to stop the cars. Formerly transfer of tickets from one line to another was allowed, but without giving due notice the system was discontinued to the great inconvenience of many persons. Formerly sons of gentlemen alone used to be conductors, but now low-born Hindustanies are seen among the number. The benches are always covered with dust and no one takes the trouble of cleaning them. The passengers have to remove the dust with their own clothes.

ALOK.

52. The Tirhoot correspondent of the same paper says that the Maharajah of Durbhunga maintains at his Charitable institutions of the own cost a good hospital and a fine school. No tuition fee is charged from students studying in the school. The writer asks the Maharajah to open a First Arts class in the school which will add very little to his expense, but do an immense good to the people of Behar, where there are only two institutions teaching up to the F. A. standard.

SAMÁCHAR
CHANDRIKA,
May 30th, 1884.

53. The *Samáchar Chandriká* of the 30th May, notices that the *Pioneer* heaps abuses on the Native Press, and advocates the re-imposition of the Press Act. But the writer thinks that the policy of Lord Lytton will not hold good in the reign of Lord Ripon. The Native Press admires Lord Ripon and so the *Pioneer* wants to poison Mr. Thompson against it. The Devil alone knows whether the attempt will succeed. But the writer is afraid that the weak mind of Mr. Thompson may be influenced by what the *Englishman*

writes. Mr. Thompson attempted once to take away the freedom of the Native Press. He may renew his attempt. The Native Press has much to fear. But between fear and duty, they should choose duty.

54. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 31st May, says that both the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* are anxious for

The Pioneer on the Native Press.

the re-imposition of the Press Act. But the writer does not think that such an Act can be passed under the rule of Lord Ripon. The period of his administration however is drawing to a close, and the fear of Russia and the probability of a war in Afghanistan are becoming stronger. The *Pioneer* has very well chosen his time for abusing the Native Press. The Native Press may again be gagged, but this time the Anglo-Indian Press must follow suit. The files of the *Englishman* and of the *Pioneer* have not become very old. When Mr. Thompson complained of the tone of the Native Press, Lord Ripon and one of his ministers said that if anybody was to be punished an English paper should come first. If the Press Act is re-imposed, it is not the blacks alone but whites also that will suffer.

55. The *Bangabásí*, of the 31st May, is glad to read the notification published by Mr. Croft, granting an increased number of scholarships both in the Entrance and in the minor examinations of the year 1885, when the time for holding these examinations will be for the first time changed.

56. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 31st May, regrets to learn that several useful public works, supplying work to thousands of poor people, are to be put a stop to for want of funds. The writer says that this is not the way of reducing expenditure. If the Government is earnestly bent on reduction, it should direct its attention to the huge salaries of civilians and of the Members of the India Council. The latter are handsomely paid for doing nothing.

Small-pox and cholera at Serampore.

Reduction of expenditure.

57. The same paper notices the prevalence of small-pox, fever, and cholera almost in

every quarter of Serampore.

Seditious placards at Amritsar.

58. The *Sulabh Samáchár*, of the 31st May, hears that seditious placards have been posted at public places at Amritsar. Some are of opinion that the Kookas are the authors of these placards. The authorities have ordered a regiment from Meanmir. To send for soldiers, because a few placards have been posted does not bespeak strength of mind. It is impossible that the poor Kookas should stand against the British Government. Perhaps another Cowen is to arise to blow up these Kookas. The chief newspaper of the Punjab dreams every night of the invasion of Russia and the rising of the Native Princes in rebellion. Some of the civilian disciples of that paper get afraid of their lives at the slightest noise made by jackals, cats, and rats. The writer hopes that Sir Charles Aitchison will act with caution, and will not allow people to be severely dealt with without reason.

The Civil Service question.

59. The *Grámvárta Prakáshiká*, of the 31st May, says that the lowering of the standard of age in the Civil Service examination has practically closed that examination against the natives of this country, who cannot be expected to undertake a long and dangerous voyage to England at the tender age of 19. But the English in their attempt to injure the natives have greatly injured themselves. The hard labour required to pass a competitive examination undermines the constitution of English lads to a very great extent. The Governor of Bombay finding that many of the civilians of the new school break down, brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary

SAMACHAR
C H A N D R I K A,
May 31st, 1884.

BANGABÁSI,
May 31st, 1884.

UCHIT VAKTA,
May 31st, 1884.

UCHIT VAKTA.

SU AB SAMACHAR,
May 31st, 1884.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
May 31st, 1884.

of State, and he was supported more or less by all the local Governments. If the English want to govern the people with justice, they should open the door of the Civil Service to the natives. But it cannot be hoped that the English will ever raise the standard of age, or allow the examination to be held in India. But still every native of India and every one of his friends should do their best to attain these two objects. There is nothing that cannot be done by adequate efforts.

60. The same paper notices that the number of native guards is

Native guards on State Railways. increasing, and that they are doing their work to the satisfaction of Government. If intelligent and educated men be appointed as guards, they can be employed even in conducting mail trains. If candidates for employment, instead of increasing the number of copyists, seek employment as guards, they can rise very quickly.

61. The *Hálisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 31st of May, says that the

Vernacular papers. native papers are very outspoken, and so they have become an eyesore to a certain class of Europeans. The *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* do not at all like that the native papers should criticise what the English say. They want to prove that the native papers teem with seditious and disloyal matter. Re-imposition of the Press Act is their favourite idea; so they are always bus finding fault with native papers with an energy worthy of a better cause. The native papers are loyal to the backbone. They distribute praise and blame with an impartial hand. Their regard and respect for Lord Ripon is known to everyone. But the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* would not acknowledge that the native papers are so loyal and impartial. If any papers are really disloyal, it is the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*. The Editors of these papers used to write in very strong terms against the Government during the Ilbert Bill agitation. Had any native papers used such terms, that would have proved their ruin. Whatever falls from the lips of a white man is excused, but anything said by a native becomes seditious. As long as the English will do things with a selfish motive, these defects will not be removed. The native papers will always be stigmatized as seditious.

62. The same paper remarks that Government has greatly disappointed the natives in the matter of the Civil

The Civil Service question. Service. Had the Civil Service been closed

against the natives from the beginning, the people would not have minded the exclusion as a grievance. Difficulties have been thrown in the way of the natives in spite of the Proclamation of the Queen. People from one end of the world to the other will say that Lord Kimberley ought to renounce the narrow-minded policy of exclusion.

63. The same paper says that, under British rule, the poverty of India has increased. England is rolling in India's wealth, while the people of

India are suffering from the want of the bare necessities of life. The lucrative appointments in India are monopolized by the English. The people have very few means of acquiring a livelihood. Unless they can improve their agriculture and their manufactures, their poverty will not be removed.

64. The *Sanjivani*, of the 31st May, says that Mr. Greenlace treated Babu Jadunath Ghosh very badly and dismissed him from his post of Sub-Inspector of

the Northern Bengal State Railway. Babu Jadunath has applied to the Government of Bengal for redress. No explanation was called for regarding his conduct before his dismissal. The writer is tired of noticing instances of injustice like this.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
May 31st, 1884.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
May 31st, 1884.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

BANJIVANI,
May 31st, 1884.

65. The same paper observes that Government in previous years used to pay something for the repairs of the Damudar embankment. But no provision

The Damudar embankment.
has been made this year for these repairs. The ryots of 50 villages have not yet commenced ploughing. Last year they suffered greatly. If this year again they cannot raise a crop, they will have to live in a state of famine. So Government should direct its attention to the repairs of the embankment and save the poor ryots from the apprehension of a famine.

SANJIVANI,
May 31st, 1884.

66. The same paper notices that the Government of Western Australia has requested the Government of India to send an officer to see whether A new sanitarium for soldiers. Western Australia can serve as a sanitarium for Indian troops. The writer thinks that the people of Australia want to secure the presence of troops in their country at the expense of India.

67. The same paper notices that the Magistrate of Commilla has ordered that no one will be allowed to have huts made in the bazar of any other materials except tin and tiles. The people in despair have applied to the Lieutenant-Governor for redress. His Honor has called for an explanation; but in the meanwhile the Chairman has ordered prosecutions to be instituted under section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code against those who refused to remove their huts. The Divisional Commissioner has prohibited these prosecutions, but in spite of his prohibition the Chairman pushes these prosecutions on.

68. The same paper notices the intention of Government to reduce the allowances of native clerks at Simla, and The native clerks at Simla.

remarks that the natives fare alike at all times. No matter whether the Viceroy is Lord Lytton or Lord Ripon, until the natives learn self-reliance, they will never prosper. Money is spent like water for the comfort of high European officials. Mr. Macaulay draws Rs. 666 without doing anything, but the attention of Government is never drawn to that fact. Government is very expert in reducing expenditure by ruining the native clerks. The experience of such injustice cannot but diminish the respect of the people for the Government.

69. A correspondent of the same paper exhorts his countrymen not to go to the Zoological Gardens with The Zoological Gardens.

the female members of their family, for Eurasian russians often insult and annoy the females. The writer says from his own experience that the efforts of the Babus in charge of the garden prove unavailing against these ruffians.

70. The same paper notices that Mr. Webb, who violated a coolie girl, has been fined Rs. 200 only by the Mr. Webb's case.

Deputy Commissioner. The time is not yet come for pronouncing an opinion as to whether there has been a failure of justice. The writer has applied for the papers of the case. He thinks that this must be a case of failure of justice, or it may be that the poor coolie could not secure the services of good pleaders, or that the witnesses did not venture to tell the truth against a powerful European. Are the chastity and life of a woman valued at Rs. 200? Chastity is a priceless treasure. Its value is the same both to a coolie girl and to a big lady. Will anybody dare set the price of the chastity of a lady at Rs. 200? That the poor coolie has died does not pain the writer so much as the fact that her chastity was violated. The writer proposes that the Political Associations should come forward to support poor people when oppressed. The writer is glad to hear that Mr. Johnson, the Commissioner of Gauhati, has called for the papers of the case, and he hopes that a wise and just man like Mr. Johnson will allay the uneasiness in the public mind

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

by his remarks on the proceedings in the case. The blood of a chaste wife loudly calls for vengeance. No one should remain silent at such a time.

71. The same paper says that Raja Harish Chandra is the Chief of a Hill Tribe. He received education in English

and in Vernacular at the Chittagong school.

Raja Harish Chandra.
He was liked by all. He helped Government with men and money during the Lushai expedition, and received in acknowledgment of his services, first, the title of Raja Bahadoor and then of Raja Bahadoor. At this time the Raja made a promise to recruit coolies for the English. This alienated the feeling, first, of the natives and then of the Europeans also. The Raja was at last obliged to petition the Government of Bengal against Mr. Forbes, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. A year after this petition he has been deposed. His son will succeed him to the throne, and the affairs of the State will be managed by a Dewan appointed by the English. Raja Harish Chandra was never known to be unfit for the government of the small Hill State of which he was the Chief. The writer wants to know for what fault the Raja has been deposed. Until the public knows whether or not the Raja is deposed on account of the ill-feeling the English official bore towards him, it will never be able to pronounce Government innocent in this cruel and heartless affair.

72. The Jairampore correspondent of the same paper notices that

Jairampore.

Jairampore is in many places overgrown with jungle. The people suffer greatly from the

scarcity of good drinkable water. Malarious fever has decimated the population in the last four or five years.

73. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Baharu, says that

Baharu.

two of the local zemindars, Baboo Radhanath Basu and Gopalgazi, entertain a large number

of *lathials*, who are constantly passing and repassing the streets armed with their *lathis*.

74. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 1st June, says that, according to what

Lord Lytton.

Lord Kimberley said to the deputation of Indian residents in England, Lord Lytton

proposed the reduction of the limit of age to practically exclude the natives of India from the Civil Service. But Lord Lytton denies this. The people are to infer from this how truthful and sympathetic Lord Lytton was. It is a very fortunate circumstance that India has got rid of him. He privately did one thing and disavowed it in public. He seems to be a strange man.

75. The *Sádhárani*, of the 1st June, says that the condition of the

Government aided schools.

teachers of Government aided schools is very wretched. After performing the duties of

teachers for a few years, they become unfit for more active duties. How can it be expected that men who have become teachers by giving up all prospect of future advancement should work cheerfully and vigorously unless their state is bettered? There is no probability also that able men will become teachers in this state of things. The income derived by Government aided schools from fees paid by students, is not sufficient enough to support them. Such schools cannot exist if the Secretaries are not wealthy men. Government contributes only one-third of the expenses, and even this small grant is somewhat reduced at intervals of five years. Under these circumstances how can the salaries of teachers be increased? Government should provide for the increase of salaries of the teachers of those schools which cannot derive a sufficient income from fees paid by students, and the Secretaries of which are not rich men. Government will do well to create a Provident Fund for the benefit of these teachers like the one established for the benefit of the Railway officers. Where the Secretaries are rich men, they themselves should try to improve the condition of the

SANJIVANI,
May 31st, 1884.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

DACCA PRAKÁSH,
June 1st, 1884.

SÁDHÁRANI,
June 1st, 1884.

teachers. The teachers of those schools which are not provided with a sufficiently large teaching staff soon fall ill of phthisis or asthma on account of too much exercise of the lungs. Teachers do not live long. But many of these teachers die earlier still; as they have to live in the mofussil which is the hot bed of malaria. Though they labour under so many disadvantages, their salaries are very small, and even these they do not get in proper time.

76. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has again ordered the Commissioners of Divisions to call public meetings in order to collect opinions about several points in connection with the

The further collecting of opinions about the Rent Bill.
Bent Bill. The Collector and other officials and a few native gentlemen will be present at these meetings. The farce enacted by Mr. Reynolds three years ago in places like Hooghly and Dacca will now be repeated in every division of Bengal. The writer does not believe that any satisfactory decision can be arrived at about any point of such a difficult subject as the Rent Bill in three or four hours' discussion. Few persons but the Lieutenant-Governor think that these meetings will serve any useful purpose. If the opinion of the meeting about such a question as the expediency of granting the unrestricted right of transferring the occupancy right is asked, some will say that the right should be granted, some that it should not be granted by any means, some that the mahajans only will not be allowed to purchase it, and others that the enemies of zemindars alone shall not purchase it. How then will this question be decided? It will be a great mistake if the question is decided by a majority of votes. By such an arrangement, if there should be presented a larger number of supporters of the zemindars at the meetings, the question would be decided in the zemindar's favour, and if there be a larger number of the friends of the ryots at the meeting, the question would be decided in the ryots' favour. Will a right decision be made in this manner? If it be said that the meetings will be called for collecting opinions, the writer answers that a large body of opinion has been collected already. The writer says that, though opinions have been given about questions considered as a whole, still particular aspects thereof have not been sufficiently considered. For instance, it has been decided that the ryot will be able to transfer the right of occupancy. But it has not been sufficiently discussed whether this arrangement would or would not make it difficult for the zemindar to realize rents. Nor will these points be satisfactorily discussed at these meetings. A far better arrangement will be to enquire in the Registration offices how many occupancy rights are transferred in each place, and then to ascertain from the files in the Munsifs' Courts how many of these purchasers of the occupancy right the zemindar has to sue for arrears of rent. If the number of such suits be exceedingly large, it will be seen that the zemindars have a reasonable objection to the conferring of the right of transfer of the occupancy right upon ryots. But if it is found that the number of suits against these new ryots is not proportionately larger than the number of suits against old ryots, it will be seen that the zemindars' apprehensions are groundless.

77. The same paper says that Bengalis have been attacked with the disease of agitation. But they do not know what makes agitations successful.

Why Bengali agitation is unsuccessful.
When the people are dissatisfied with any action, they inform the ministers of their dissatisfaction by demonstrations. If the king cannot convince his subjects of the rightness of the thing, or if he does not listen to them, great disorders follow. The discontent of the people has led to riots and disorders in England and America. Sometimes the people clamour round the royal palace, sometimes they break its windows and doors, on some occasions they pelt the royal

SADHARANI,
June 1st, 1884.

SADHARANI.

officials with brickbats, and in some instances war breaks out between the king and the people, and kings are beheaded. Such instances, it is true, are very rare in England, but they have now and then happened. The dethronement of Shirazaddoulah was not owing to English valour, but to the discontent of the people. It was popular dissatisfaction that produced the Sepoy Mutiny. But because the Indians are mild, they do not, except when excessively provoked, engage in hostilities with the sovereign. Bengalis have not learnt how to agitate even after witnessing the manner in which Anglo-Indians carried on the Ilbert Bill agitation. Agitation cannot succeed unless it is founded on firm and invincible determination. The will-power is the greatest power in the world. By firmness of will the ryots conquered the powerful planters. They stubbornly determined not to grow indigo. Imprisonment, oppression by the planters, nothing could shake their stubborn determination. Indians, in order to be successful, must be possessed of this stubborn will.

SADHARANI,
June 1st, 1884.

78. A correspondent of the same paper protests against the injustice of allowing only two Commissioners for the

The Naihati Municipality.

Bhatpara ward of the Naihati Municipality—

a ward contributing a large portion of the Municipal income and inhabited by a large number of gentlemen. Some members of the Municipality protested against this arrangement. But the majority of the members being narrow-minded and selfish men, their protest was of no avail. The correspondent complains that the present Vice-Chairman does not care to explain the nature and expediency of the municipal measures to the public.

79. Another correspondent of the same paper writes to say that ten or twelve cases of house-breaking and five or six cases of robbery have taken place at Kanchrapara,

Cases of house-breaking and robbery
at Kanchrapara.
the last four or five months. The police has not been able to apprehend the offenders. Government should enquire why these robberies and house-breakings are taking place in spite of the presence of the police in the village.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 2nd, 1884.

Erection of buildings for the Police,
and Post and Telegraph offices.

of regret that the Police, and Post and Telegraph offices of Government in Calcutta are located in rented buildings. Government

rents suitable buildings wherever they may be situated in a ward. As these buildings do not in most cases occupy central positions in the wards, the inhabitants of the extremities of the wards have to suffer much inconvenience. The writer recommends that Government should erect a building large enough to hold all the three offices in the middle of each ward. This will require a large outlay at once. But this outlay will not appear large if the large amount paid in the shape of rents every year is taken into consideration.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
June 2nd, 1884.

80. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 2nd June, regrets that the Director of Public Instruction is gradually becoming all in all in the Syndicate of the

Calcutta University. Its members are all dependent on him. Government does much for the University, but that is no reason why the Director should be all in all in its Executive Committee. The Government is anxious to grant self-government all over the country; it should not take away the independence of the University. The jurisdiction of the Calcutta University is extensive: native States are included in its jurisdiction. It does not look well that the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal should alone be all in all in its Executive Council. The Director always chooses his own men to be members. Dr. Rajendra Lal is very independent, and Pandit Mohesh Chundra is therefore chosen and the doctor

is rejected. The Senate ought to see whether proper men are selected for the Syndicate. But such is the misfortune of the people that the Senate itself is filled up with servile men.

82. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 2nd June, headed "Another effort of Lord Ripon frustrated." With what hopes did Lord

Lord Ripon and the ecclesiastical expenditure of India.

Ripon come out to India, and how he has had to meet with disappointment at every turn while here! Since he has been in this country, he has sought to use every opportunity that has presented itself for the purpose of benefiting India. With this object in view he sought to amend certain portions of the criminal law of this country. But as soon as he amended one or two sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the local officials raised a storm of opposition and surrounded him on all sides. He thus found himself placed in a perilous position. At length he was compelled to desist from the work of amending the criminal law; and set himself to give effect to the Queen's Proclamation by means of the Jurisdiction Bill. The whole world knows in what a perilous position he found himself placed on this account. With a view to develop the industries of India, he issued an order that such among Government stores as might be procurable in the country should be purchased locally. Accordingly such articles as were procurable here began to be purchased here by Government. But for some weeks past it has been announced that Government has again begun to purchase such articles in England. The local officials have not found it agreeable to carry out the orders of the Governor-General in this matter. Lord Ripon's orders on the subject of giving increased publicity to the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of the country, which, if they had been carried out, would have rendered smaller the chances of passing laws at one sitting of the Council, still remain a dead letter. To what a sad plight has Lord Ripon's scheme of self-government been reduced! Almost everybody knows that his views on this subject have nowhere been given effect to. Lord Ripon took up another subject for consideration, namely, the ecclesiastical expenditure annually incurred by the Government of India. Being a Roman Catholic, Lord Ripon naturally enough found it necessary to speak with some reserve on this question, yet he made recommendations which were calculated to benefit the people of this country to some extent. He has, however, failed in his endeavours. The Secretary of State has not agreed to his proposals. It is really strange that the enlightened English Government should raise money from Hindus and Mussulmans with a view to support a religion which is as much opposed to the religion of the Hindu as it is to that of the Mussulman; or it may be that the policy of Government in this matter is perfectly consistent with that followed by Englishmen in the conquest of India. Englishmen conquered India with the aid of India's money and troops; whenever they encounter any administrative difficulty they get over it through the aid of the Indians. How could it be possible for a people who have conquered India and hold it by following such a policy to adopt a different policy in the matter of religion? Yet Lord Ripon sought to remove this injustice as far as practicable. The *Pioneer* has recently poured abuse upon Bengalis, and called them ungrateful. But they are not ungrateful. If they were so, the English Empire in India would find itself beset with dangers. India has largely benefited by British rule. But she has also suffered injuries. The benefits she has reaped she might have gained for herself unaided if she had remained independent. The Hindus would have secured them in a thousand years if not in two hundred. On the other hand, the benefits gained by England from India are such that she could not have gained in any other quarter. What a dolorous cry would be

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 2nd, 1884.

raised by the English people if India became independent of England. It therefore follows that England is as much indebted to India as India is to England; and that those Englishmen therefore are guilty of ingratitude who oppose an official who is desirous of benefiting India.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
June 2nd, 1884.

83. The same paper contains an article on the present system of administration in India. It is remarked that neither the Secretary of State nor the Governor-General can really effect any reforms in Indian administration, surrounded as both are by Anglo-Indian officials, who are far from friendly to the natives of the country, and accustomed from their early youth to rule in a despotic style. All India's misfortunes are due to this cause, and will not be removed until the work of administration entirely passes out of their hands. This will not take place until the people have become sufficiently powerful, a consummation which, in its turn, will depend upon a reform of the criminal law of the country.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

84. The same paper remarks that instead of agitating on the subject of admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service by the door of competition, efforts should rather be made to get an increase of power for the statutory civilians. Government, which appears opposed to the idea of allowing natives to become civilians by passing the examinations in England, is somewhat disposed to increase the powers of the statutory civilians. Any agitation therefore in this direction is likely to be successful in some measure, and success in this matter will mean an acquisition of most of the advantages enjoyed by covenanted civilians. Another subject, which should be widely agitated, is the rigour of the existing criminal law. Until this rigour is mitigated, the people will not become politically strong.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

85. The same paper refers to a telegram from Amritsur, published in the *Indian Daily News*, regarding the posting of seditious placards in that town. The

Editor discredits the story that the placards were posted at the instigation of certain influential people of the locality. The police are said to have arrested a Brahman in the act of posting these placards on information supplied to them by a boy. But how did the boy know that the placards which the Brahman had in his hands contained seditious matter?

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

86. The same paper makes the following observations on the opium question :—Englishmen have an all but unbounded sympathy for all countries

except India. Through their exertions slavery has been abolished, but Mr. FitzJames Stephen has by means of his Criminal Procedure Code bound in chains of slavery tens of millions of the Indian people. Although by taking up arms against the Egyptian Government the Mahdi has but taken up arms against the British Government, still Mr. Gladstone considers that his victory will be the victory of liberty, inasmuch as he has taken up arms in the cause of liberty. But if the people of India ask for any right to which they are naturally entitled, the British officials consider it sedition, and want to put them down. The English nation notes with sorrow that the Government of India is responsible for the extensive use of opium in China, and many Englishmen therefore are persuading Government to discontinue the traffic in opium. A monster meeting was recently held in England to protest against the opium trade. If England stops the opium traffic carried on by Government, it is India and not England that will suffer. The loss of Indian revenue that will be occasioned by the measure will not be made good by England even to the tune of a penny. Government will have to resort to additional taxation, which will fall heavily

on the Indians. Englishmen can therefore well afford to indulge in this cheap philanthropy. It behoves these men instead to attend to the subject of English manufactures, which have destroyed the industries of India and brought misery and starvation upon millions of natives. The whole question would have presented itself in a different light, if England instead of India, had been the exporter of opium. In that case medical science would have been appealed to, to prove that opium was necessary to the physical, mental and moral well-being of man, just as free trade principles are appealed to on behalf of the Manchester merchants.

87. The same paper makes the following observations:—

Mr. Thompson will probably be shortly knighted by Government.

It is probable that owing to some difficulty in
Mr. Thompson. the way, he has not yet received this title.

If any other official had been knighted on the Queen's birthday, it might have been said that Government had wilfully omitted to confer that honor on Mr. Thompson. But this year no official has been made a K.C.S.I. There is thus no ground for saying that Government has not conferred the title on Mr. Thompson through displeasure.

That with all his faults Mr. Thompson is a thousand times better than Sir Ashley Eden, will be admitted by everybody. Mr. Thompson's faults are due to his weakness, and as such, deserve to be in a large measure condoned. But the injustice and oppression which was committed by Sir Ashley Eden in Bengal was the outcome of his selfishness and love of pleasure. Seeing therefore that Mr. Eden was knighted, Mr. Thompson deserves to be so honored by all means. In the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Thompson indeed, acted disloyally towards Lord Ripon; but as regards local self-government he is evincing much interest. The Municipal Act, which has been passed for Bengal, and the Local Self-Government Bill, which is under the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council, are measures, the like of which have not perhaps been witnessed in any other part of India except the Central Provinces. In no other part of India have the authorities shown so much impartiality. Consequently, although in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Thompson has greatly injured India, still in the matter of self-government he has conferred signal benefits upon the people of Bengal.

88. The same paper recurs to the subject of the birthday honors, and

Mr. Thompson. makes the following observations:—Titles of honor are every year dispensed with a lavish

hand on the Queen's birthday, when many are made K.C.S.I., Maharajah, Rajah, Roy Bahadur, &c. This year also on the Queen's birthday many English officials and certain native gentlemen have received one or other of these titles. It was expected by many that Mr. Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, would be created a K.C.S.I. on the occasion. But Government has not conferred upon him any title. Mr. Thompson is an old official, and has successively filled many high public offices in this country. Recently he has been entrusted with the government of a most important province of the British Indian Empire. He therefore in every respect deserves the title of K.C.S.I., and it is really a matter of wonder that such an able man has not received it. That he has not received the title may be due to one or other of the following causes. First, that there are no vacancies in the order of K.C.S.I., second, that the post he holds is not sufficiently elevated to secure the title to its incumbent; and third, that Government is so much dissatisfied with his action that it is withholding from him the title by way of punishment. As regards the first cause, the *Englishman* says that the vacancy caused by the death of Sir E. C. Bayley might have been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Thomson. It is needless to say that the second cause could not exist in

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,

June 2nd, 1884.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

in the case; for, all the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal have been knighted. Then has Government withheld the title from Mr. Thompson by way of punishment? What crime has Mr. Thompson committed? A review of his administration reveals the following shortcomings:—He committed a grave fault in connection with the Jurisdiction Bill. Nobody could have blamed him if he had only differed in this matter with the Governor-General. But he was guilty of two distinct wrongful acts, namely, he became the leader of the opponents of the Bill, and secondly, he encouraged those who were actually guilty of seditious conduct during the agitation on that measure. In not a few instances Europeans used various insulting expressions towards Lord Ripon in Mr. Thomson's presence, and yet he did not forbid them to do so. Another fault committed by Mr. Thompson is that, though he was aware that many European officials, who were mad over the Jurisdiction Bill, were oppressing native officials, subordinate to them, he did not grant any redress to the aggrieved. Again, under his administration many local authorities are committing illegal acts. Mr. Thompson has indeed been compelled to admit that many of them have done wrong, but he has not punished any one of the offenders, nay, on the contrary, he has rewarded some of them. Another charge to which he is open is that of entertaining his own relatives and favourites in disregard of the rightful claims of other people. Many civilians have on this account set up an agitation against him, which has been joined by the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and other papers. Perhaps all these faults, with the exception of his encouraging the disloyal, may be condoned. The latter has been an extremely reprehensible act, whereby Mr. Thompson has injured the prestige of not only the Viceregal post, but of the British Government as well. It will not be a great injustice if Government punishes him for that act.

89. The same paper reserves its comments on the judgment given in Mr. Webb's case, until it is in possession of all the papers bearing upon it.

90. The same paper remarks, in reference to the posting of seditious placards in Hyderabad, that the British Government has nothing to fear so long as Seditious placards in Hyderabad.

Lord Ripon and the Liberals are in power. His Excellency has indeed disappointed natives in many matters, but there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt that loyalty to the British Government has increased since his advent to this country.

91. The same paper does not think it strange that the *Indian Daily News*, which grew jubilant when the defendants in the famous rape case at Lahore were dis-

charged, under to the favourable verdict of the jury in spite of the clearest evidence of their guilt, should now publicly declare that the sentence of two years imprisonment passed upon the native overseer at Gya, who recently inflicted grievous hurt upon his wife and sister under the influence of a strong suspicion of his wife's fidelity has been unduly lenient. Englishmen, it seems, set small value on the chastity of females; otherwise they would feel ashamed to express such views in the columns of newspapers.

92. The *Surabhi*, of the 2nd June, says that the chief reason for sending the Duke of Connaught to India, was that the loyalty of the Indians might be

increased. The Duke intends to return home in spring probably because that purpose has failed. The Indians have passed the stage in which the appearance of a member of the royal family could fill them with enthusiastic loyalty.

93. The same paper says that not only the Secretaries to the Indian Government, the reduction of whose salaries, it is rumoured, Lord Ripon has recommended, but also all other European officers from the

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
June 2nd, 1884.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

SURABHI,
June 2nd, 1884.

A case of grievous hurt.

The Duke of Connaught.

Reduction of the salaries of English officers.

Viceroy to the head-clerk obtain enormous salaries. The present scale of salaries should be reduced.

94. The same paper makes the following observations upon the duplicity of English Governors:—The dishonesty of the English Government. The dishonesty practised by the English in the Government of India is now found out.

From the day when Lord Lytton wrote to the Secretary of State that the lowering of the standard of age would practically exclude the natives from the Civil Service, the dishonesty of the English in the Government of India has become apparent. Englishmen point to the Queen's Proclamation and say that they have no objection to appoint natives as they appoint Englishmen to posts in the public service, but they secretly try their best to prevent the getting of high posts by the former. One cannot easily believe that the English Government is guilty of such dishonesty. Now we ask whether Lord Ripon is in favour of such dishonesty, and whether he intends to encourage it.

95. The same paper, referring to the conferring of titles upon two natives on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, says that he alone is truly noble who despises and declines such titles.

96. The same paper says that the Government of India has now found out that they have no right to the fort at Bangalore which they were demolishing. The Maharajah has, it is said, asked the Government to replace the stones and bricks which it has removed. The Maharajah is perfectly justified in making this demand.

97. The same paper says that it foresaw that the result of the Excise Commission would not be such as the people expected. It did not believe it possible that the outstill system would be done away with under Mr. Thompson. The Darjeeling correspondent of a contemporary says that it has become known that the Commission does not see sufficient reason for the closing of the outstills. The mischief produced by the stills will be stopped by removing them from crowded places.

98. The same paper says that the inhabitants of Madras have protested against the summer exodus of the Governor to the hills. This action of the inhabitants of Madras should be imitated by the inhabitants of the other provinces of India.

99. The same paper enters an indignant protest against the biased decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Assam in the case of Mr. Webb. Partial decision of the Deputy Commissioner of Assam in the case of Mr. Webb. The planter who committed rape upon a cooly woman who died of the effects of the cruel violence used towards her. The Deputy Commissioner has only fined the planter Rs. 200. Is the fine of Rs. 200 an adequate punishment for an outrage with circumstances of detestable cruelty upon a cooly woman which caused her death? This is intolerable injustice. Is every English judicial officer so blinded by partiality that he does not scruple to sacrifice justice? The writer proposes that efforts should be made to raise subscriptions in order to enable the husband of the unfortunate cooly woman to appeal against the grossly unjust decision of the Deputy Commissioner.

100. The same paper says that duplicity is gradually increasing in English rule in India. Englishmen say that they rule India for the benefit of the Indians, but do they act in that noble spirit? Many parts of India are being depopulated on account of their unhealthy condition, but Government looks at such

SURABHI,
June 2nd, 1884.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

dying prematurely on account of malaria ; but Government has taken no step to remove it. The largest portion of India is still enveloped in the darkness of ignorance. A handful of Indians have received education. The English Government spends money at a much lower rate for the education of Indians than it does for the education of Englishmen in England. When Government is so much negligent in the matter of education, upon which the prosperity of Indians chiefly depends, how can it be said that the English are ruling India for the benefit of the Indians ? The poverty of India is increasing day by day. But Government, instead of taking steps to remove it, is trying to increase it. Englishmen say that there is no distinction between natives and Englishmen in the eyes of the Government. But in practice great distinction is made between the two races. The higher posts are given to Englishmen ; the lower ones are reserved for natives. The pension rules in the case of English officials show generosity ; in the case of natives show niggardliness. The Government is ready to defray the religious expenses of the English officers, but not of the native officers. English Magistrates and Judges are lenient towards English criminals, but severe towards native ones. If an Englishman kills a native even Governors are eager to save his life. If a native kills an Englishman, all Englishmen clamour to get him hanged, and the Judge himself is eager to condemn him, though there may not be sufficient evidence of his guilt. Englishmen say that the posts which are given to Englishmen will be given to natives if they are found fit for them. But in practice posts are being given to worthless Englishmen although there are competent natives. The standard of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service was lowered in order to exclude natives from the Civil Service. This duplicity will produce evil results. It is as injurious as detestable. If the English lose their Indian Empire, they will lose it on account of their duplicity.

SARBADHI

101. The duty of the Committee for the selection of text-books Committee for the selection of Bengali is to select books from which students can learn easily and within a short time.

There is a great want of excellent text-books on every subject in the Bengali language. In order to remove this want, able men should be employed to write good books. The Committee should try its best to have such books prepared. The curtailing of the freedom of Bengali literature at its present state will be very injurious to it. The Committee practically fetters the freedom of Bengali literature by deciding what books should be read at schools. At present the number of those who read Bengali books is so small that there is no chance that a book will sell unless it is fixed as a text-book for schools. The majority of Bengali writers have to suffer much inconvenience from want of public patronage. Bengali literature will not be developed until they can live decently by writing books. Public opinion in Bengal has now begun to form itself. There is no chance now of bad books being selected as text-books. Under these circumstances it is not necessary for the Committee to select text-books. It is said that the Committee selects only one out of many excellent books as a text-book for all schools in Bengal. Why should one good book be favoured to the prejudice of many other good books. The Committee's work should be constructive and not destructive. It should foster Bengali literature and not destroy it.

102. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 2nd June, says that no one cares

The use of Bengali in Law Courts.

to learn the Bengali language, because a knowledge of it is not profitable. All the business of Government is conducted in English. Accounts are kept in English. Orders are also published in that language. The Magistrates and Judges are Englishmen. The English barristers are the chief lawyers in

Indian Courts. For their convenience the business of Courts is also conducted in English. The parties file plaints, &c., in Bengali. But the evidence and decisions are recorded in English. It is true that the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes do not require the evidence and decisions to be recorded in English, but in practice they are written in that language. The Judge can take down evidence in English, if the parties have no objection to his taking it down in that language. The Magistrates can take down evidence in English with the permission of the Local Government. The Deputy Magistrates can also take down evidence in English if they like. People value the language which is used in Courts. If Bengali is used in Courts, it will undoubtedly be more valued. If the Lieutenant-Governor issues an order that the business of the Courts should be conducted in Bengali some slight inconvenience may be at first experienced, but business will be smoothly done after a short time. If the learning of Bengali is made compulsory upon Civilians they will soon learn it well. The writer does not recommend the use of the Bengali language in Courts, only in the hope that its value will increase. Another great benefit will follow from the use of Bengali in Courts. There is no chance of cases being correctly decided if the Judge or Magistrate does not know thoroughly well the language of the parties and witnesses, and has to depend for everything upon the interpreter. The English Civilians are more highly paid than any class of officials in the world. Why should they not then take the trouble of learning the Bengali language ?

103. The same paper says that the *Englishman* has joined
The Native Press. the *Pioneer* in growling against the
Native Press. Both of them recommend

the re-imposition of the Vernacular Press Act. These two papers, have abused the native papers in vulgar terms. The *Pioneer* has not ventured to publish a letter of Mr. Allan Hume defending the Native Editors. Had the Editor of the *Pioneer* possessed a tenth part of the experience of Mr. Hume in Indian affairs, far from blaming the Native Editors he would have praised them. He would have rejoiced to think that the Native Editors have learnt to do their duty. He would have pointed with pride to these products of English rule and English education. The *Indian Mirror* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* desire nothing but the welfare of the English Government. Every native paper desires it. They do not act from mercenary motives like the Editors of the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman*. They have assumed the duties of journalism for the benefit of their country. With many merits the English Government has many faults. It is the duty of a friend of the Government to point out those faults and not to flatter it. The native papers are friendly to the English Government, but they disdain to flatter it.

104. The same paper refers to Mr. Hope's argument that the Government is defraying the religious expenses of Hindus and Mussulmans because it has not Ecclesiastical expenditure. taken the lands which were granted for religious purposes long before the arrival of the English by Hindu and Mussulman Sovereigns, and the annual revenue of which, if charged, would amount to three crores and 50 lakhs of rupees. Does the Government, asks the writer, lose anything from not charging revenue for these lands? Do not the Hindus and Mussulmans supply this deficiency in the revenue of the Government in the shape of other taxes? The English Government did not willingly desist from taking these lands. Government was compelled to desist from taking them for the reasons for which they have been compelled to desist from interfering with the religions of the Indians. That Government has not taken the lands to which it had no right is no favour. But filling the

NAVAVIBHAKA,
June 2nd, 1884.

NAVAVIBHAKA.

months of English clergymen out of the money paid by Hindus and Mussulmans is nothing but favour. Even if it is admitted that Government is paying three and a half crores for the defraying of the religious expenses of the Hindus and Mussulmans, Mr. Hope cannot disprove that considering the question of proportion Government gives a much larger sum for the defraying of the religious expenses of the Christians than for the defraying of those of the Hindus and Mussulmans. There are only one hundred and fifty thousand Christians belonging to the Anglican Church in India. For these one hundred and fifty thousand Christians 25 lakhs are being spent annually, *i.e.*, Rs. 17 for each of them. But for the 200 millions of Hindus and Mussulmans only three and a half crores are being spent, that is, only 11 pice for each.

NAVAVIDHAKAR,
June 2nd, 1884.

The reform of the Chowkidari system. 105. The same paper says that in order to reform the chowkidari system the following points should be considered :—

(1) the constitution of the punchayat; (2) the relation between the chowkidar and the villagers or the punchayat; (3) to whose authority the punchayats should be made subject; (4) arrangements about the salaries of chowkidars; (5) the duties of the chowkidars. There are now two defects in the constitution of the punchayats. Firstly, competent villagers are not appointed members of the punchayats. Secondly, the punchayats are not treated in such a way as would make gentlemen desirous of becoming its members. Sir Ashley Eden was possessed of strong common sense. He perceived both the defects. Mr. Thompson has perceived only the first. The Lieutenant-Governor should remember that the punchayat system is not working well because able men are not appointed members through the indifference of Magistrates, and that the jury system is not working well because able men are not appointed jurors through the negligence of those officials. The law directs that Magistrates should elect jurors and members of punchayats, but the task is delegated from one officer to another, till the jurors and members of punchayats are finally elected at random by the Constables and Head-Constables of outposts. The relation between the chowkidar and the villagers or the punchayat should be settled. Many officials desire that the chowkidars should not acknowledge the authority of the villagers but defy it on the ground of their being servants of the Government. But the writer desires that they should be taught to feel that they are the servants of the villagers. One of the members of the Chowkiday Commission, Mr. Westmacott, does not admit that chowkidars are servants of the Government. He considers them to be the servants of the villagers.

NAVAVIDHAKAR.

106. The same paper says that titles conferred by Government have lost their value by their exceeding commonness.

Titles bestowed by Government.

Nobody cares these titled men. Few men

can hope to be honoured like Sir Jamsetji by being made an English Baronet. But now the titles of "Star of India" and "Indian Empire" have been created. The title of "Indian Crown" also has been created for honouring ladies. But people disregard titles because they are indiscriminately given. They often find necklaces of pearl round the necks of swine.

NAVAVIDHAKAR.

107. The same paper says that many people are blaming the Government for its procrastination in passing the Rent Bill.

A Rent Bill for the khas mehals.

But it should be borne in mind that the

solution of such an intricate question in which a large number of persons is interested, and upon the right solution of which the material prosperity of the country or its reverse chiefly depends, requires long deliberation. The paper however blames Government for another reason. Everybody knows that Government has espoused the cause of the ryot. Government wishes to provide for the obtaining of the transferable right of occupancy by the ryots. It also desires to improve the condition of the ryots by preventing be

law their rack-renting by zemindars. Government has shown its generosity by espousing the cause of the dumb ignorant ryots. But does the Government honestly desire to benefit the ryots or only to humble the zemindars? If it desires the former, why it does not confer the privileges which it proposes to give to the ryots of zemindars on its own ryots in the khas mehals? The zemindars can say that they are not bound in justice to give those privileges to their ryots. But Government cannot well withhold those privileges from the ryots on the khas mehals. However wretched the condition of the ryot of the zemindars may be, the condition of the peasantry of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces is far worse. They are in so wretched a condition that thousands of them die of starvation during famine. Why does not the Government confer those privileges upon them? The zemindars can now very properly fling it in the teeth of the Government that if it is convinced that the ryots are entitled in justice to these rights why does it not confer them upon its own tenants?

108. The same paper says that India has to depend upon English manufactures though she possess materials out of which she can manufacture the articles she

Discouragement of Indian manufacturer by Government.

wants. England boasts that she does not exact revenue from India. But exacting 20 or 22 crores of rupees annually is far better than this indirect draining away of the wealth of the country. Lord Ripon's resolutions for preserving the industrial arts of India have proved useless. It will be sufficient to refer to the articles imported from England for the use of the Indian army to show how the wealth of India is being drained away. In 1867, articles to the amount of 55 lakhs were imported from England for the use of the army. In 1880, articles to the amount of 2 crores and 52 lakhs were imported from England. Thus there was an increase of 2 crores in the sum spent upon purchasing English manufactures for the army. The materials out of which these articles are manufactured are available in India. Under Lord Lytton many Indian manufactures were purchased; but under Lord Ripon this has stopped. But a quantity of articles manufactured here, such as quinine, beer, ale, blankets soap, shoes, coats, stockings, and hats, is purchased here. It is the writer's impression, and the impression of many others, that most of these articles can be manufactured in India. Under the Mussulman Emperors every thing necessary for the army was purchased in India. Why cannot they then be now manufactured here? Had Government encouraged the gun manufacturers of Monghyr, muskets as good as the Snider or Martini-Henry would have been manufactured in India. The writer complains that the public is not even allowed to see the accounts of the purchases which are made in England. Consequently the people cannot judge whether they are robbed or not.

109. The same paper says that Government is becoming more and more anxious to encourage native drivers and shunters. Government is satisfied with the work of these men. When will other Railway Companies employ them like the Government?

110. The same paper says that the inhabitants of Halisahar, Barrackpore, Panihati, Belguriyah Baranagore, Ariadaha, and adjoining places can not sleep at night on account of the fear of robbers. Government has made the people helpless by disarming them. The people's prayer for the re-inforcement of the Police has not yet been granted.

111. The *Som Prakash*, of the 2nd June, says that Lord Lytton has remonstrated against the charge preferred against him by Lord Kimberley that he had, when Viceroy of India, asked Lord Cranbrook to close the Civil Service against the natives. But the *Indian Mirror* has proved by extracting a portion

The natives and the Civil Service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
June 2nd, 1884.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

SOM PRakash,
June 2nd, 1884.

of a despatch addressed by Lord Lytton to Lord Cranbrook that he really asked Lord Cranbook to do so. Such conduct does not look well in an ex-Viceroy of India. But it is only Lord Lytton who has been found out. Is there any Englishman who desires that native Civilians should rule over the Anglo-Indians? Had Lord Kimberley wished that there should be native civilians he would have consented to the raising of the standard of age. Has not the Native Civil Service been created in order to exclude the natives from the real Civil Service by deluding them with a sham privilege? What is the use then of condemning Lord Lytton alone when every Englishman desires that natives should be excluded from the Civil Service?

SOM PRakash.
June 2nd, 1884.

112. The same paper says that it is supposed that the encouragement

Seditious placards at Amritsar. given by the authorities to the Mussulmans

who wanted to erect a mosque in the Hindu

quarters of Amritsar has led to the posting of seditious placards in that place. So the authorities are going to make the Hindus rebellious. The wounds inflicted upon the religious feeling of Hindus led to the mutiny of 1857. Many towns and villages were set on fire, and many men, women, and children lost their lives on that occasion. Do the authorities again wish to see the destruction of their subjects? Men become mad when their religious feelings are wounded. It is to be regretted that the Government have not made the authorities wiser. The writer says that the Government should not try to apprehend those who posted the placards; but should prevent the Mussulmans from erecting the mosque. There is a probability of innocent persons being punished if Government tries to punish those who posted the placards.

SOM PRakash.

113. The same paper says that it is only the outward splendour of the

The state of India under British rule. country and not the real happiness of the people

that has increased under British rule. If India

has become perfectly happy why are they sent like cattle to foreign lands in order to remain there as slaves? Why is the country visited by famines when two or three consecutive years of insufficient rainfall are followed by a year of drought. Many ancient families have been ruined. There is no doubt that many rich families have sprung up, but they possess no power. The former rulers of India adopted a simple policy which aimed at the prosperity of the natives. But the English, on the contrary, have adopted a policy which is crooked and aims at keeping down the natives. Under the British rule the administrative faculties of natives cannot be developed on account of want of exercise. There is one thing of which the English may be well proud. They have entitled themselves to the eternal gratitude of the people by giving them education. But the educated natives are dissatisfied at the Government's partiality to Englishmen and injustice towards natives.

SOM PRakash.

144. The same paper says that the chowkidari system will not

The reform of the chowkidari system. improve under the superintendence of Police

Sub-Inspectors, many of whom are dis-

honest men. Nor will the local Boards, by whom the Lieutenant-Governor intends to have the system improved, be able to improve it. The paper thinks that Government should make the chowkidars subject to the authority of the punchayet. But it will not do to depend upon the punchayet alone. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools now go everywhere. Government will do well to empower these Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors to select the members of the punchayet subject to confirmation by the Deputy Magistrate, and to watch over its actions. They will be able to superintend the actions of the punchayets when they go to inspect schools. If they find the punchayet guilty of any fault they should try to set it right with advice. If such gentle means fail they should ask the Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate to elect new members for the punchayet.

115. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd June, expatiates on the usefulness of agitation under British rule, and says
 The Civil Service agitation. that though the British public is slow to understand it is open to conviction, and it has the courage of its convictions. So Babu Lalmohan Ghosh should try his best to convince the British public of the justice of the cause of the Civil Service agitators. The people should send memorials from all parts of India to the Parliament during the administration of the virtuous Lord Ripon. The British people should be made to understand how deeply the natives are dissatisfied with the authorities for their reduction of the limit of age.

SAMAYA,
 June 2nd, 1884.

116. The same paper is sorry to find so many unworthy men honoured with titles every year on the birthday of
 Distribution of honours. Her Majesty the Empress, and wants to know how and by whom the list of honours is prepared. The writer adduces two instances in which the honours conferred were not liked by those on whom they were bestowed—one, because any one and every one can get such honours, and the other because it will be difficult for him to maintain his position. The writer simply disapproves of the giving of titles to unworthy men, but he strongly denounces the practice of making unworthy men fellows of the Calcutta University in whose hands the educational future of the country to a great extent lies. If an unworthy man is made a Rai Bahadur, he can not do so much mischief as he can by being made a fellow of the University.

SAMAYA.

100. The same paper says that as the Tarakeswar Railway is on the point of being completed, it is time to propound
 A new railway scheme. another scheme for the construction of a railway from Haripal to Jugadballabhpur *via* Krishnagar. The line is likely to prove very remunerative. The writer shows by figures that an annual income of Rs. 24,960 may be fairly expected from the proposed line. It will serve as an excellent subsidiary line to the Tarakeswar line and the East Indian Railway. The writer appeals to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India, and other high officials to take such steps as will ensure the success of the line.

SAMAYA.

118. The same paper notices the establishment of a High Court in the Mysore territories, but regrets that the chief judge is an European. Are not natives, asks the writer, available to fill the chief justiceship of Mysore? If even native princes patronize Europeans, there is an end of all hope.

SAMAYA.

119. The same paper says that the milkmen at Darjeeling finding that the officers of the Forest Department do not provide sufficient land for pasturage, instead of going to Government, have appealed to the European residents, and threatened to cut the supply of milk for their children.
 The milkmen at Darjeeling.

SAMAYA.

120. The same paper remarks that work at the High Court is at present at a standstill owing to the absence of several judges on leave. There is no lack of able men among the pleaders. Why are not such men as Babus Mahesh Chundra Chowdri and Chundra Madhub Ghosh appointed to officiate for absent judges? If they refuse to act temporarily on the reduced salary, the salary should be at once raised to its former limit.

SAMAYA.

121. The same paper asks what is the District Superintendent of Police in the 24-Pergunnahs doing?
 Dacoities in 24-Pergunnahs. The other a day dacoity was committed within a stone's throw of the police compound at Agarpura. Again Babu Aghor Nath Chatterji of Belghoria has received a notice that his house will be plundered, and that if he attempts to remove his valuables he will be

SAMAYA.

murdered. Such things are happening almost every now and then since the appointment of the present District Superintendent, and still the supine police cannot trace out the culprits.

SAMAYA.
June 2nd 1884.

122. The same paper says that after the transfer of Mr. Collier Babu Kedarnath Datta was for a time placed in charge of the sub-division of Serampore. But he seems to be totally unfit for his work.

SAMAYA.

123. The same paper says that the business of looking after the health of the Serampore Municipality has been entrusted to Luchman Jamadar. The Vice-Chairman rarely comes to his office. He has no time to do so. Petitions are not enquired into in two months. And yet he is trying to become Chairman.

SAMAYA.

124. The same paper publishes a letter from Brajendra Nath Sarma of Santipur, who is very sanguine that the old abuses of the Santipur Municipality will be removed after all as several independent gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners, and as Babu Rajkristo Paramanik, who is a noble-minded gentleman, has been appointed Vice-Chairman.

PRABHATI.
June 4th, 1884.

125. The *Prabhati*, of the 4th June, says that the planters entered India in an evil moment for the poor coolies. long as the planters will remain here, oppressions upon coolies will be of frequent occurrence. Mr. Francis, a planter, informed the police that a cooly girl had died by taking opium, but on investigation it was found that he had killed her. The case is pending. But the case is likely to come to nothing. Who will volunteer evidence for a cooly girl? Had strong evidence been procurable Mr. Webb could not have gone off with a fine. The Ilbert Bill, too, will shield the planters.

PRABHATI.

126. The same paper is dissatisfied with the sentence passed by Mr. Henderson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, on the man who assaulted Mr. Amir Ali. A fine of Rs. 10 may be adequate for assaulting an equal, but not certainly adequate for assaulting a member of the Indian Legislative Council. Mr. Henderson is unworthy of the post he holds, but as one of the Secretaries who, under Mr. Thompson, really rule the land, is his relative, not a hair of his head is likely to be touched.

PRABHATI.
June 6th, 1884.

127. The *Prabhati*, of the 5th June, says that Raja Harish Chundar is a semi-independent chief of the hill tracts of Chittagong. Last year the Raja was unable to supply the British officers with coolies. He was greatly ill-treated on that account, and was even imprisoned. Unable to tolerate such treatment, the Raja petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal against the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, and for this fault was found unfit to govern his state, and deposed. His son is now placed upon the throne, and the management placed in the hands of a dewan appointed by the English. It would not be out of place to point out here an instance of the unfitness of the Raja to govern his state. He helped the British Government during the Lushai expedition when it was in great difficulty for want of commissariat supplies. Not content with this, the Raja even pitched his tents close to those of the English, and now ungrateful English officers, forgetting all his past services, depose him as a man who is unfit to govern his state.

PRABHATI.

128. The same paper says that the zemindars have made a very reasonable proposal to Government, and the Government should listen to them. They say that the provisions of the Tenancy Bill should be made to apply to the Government khas mehals also, where the ryots are worse off than private zemindaries. If the Government is sincere in its desire to do good to the raiyats, it should not remain indifferent to the miseries of its own raiyats.

If the Government comes to a settlement with the zemindars in the matter of the Tenancy Bill, it will be a great misfortune to the country. It is scandalous for the Government to attempt to bind others without binding itself.

129. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 5th June, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended the appointment of an additional Judge for the Calcutta Small Cause Court, as many cases remain undecided. The paper recommends that an able pleader of that court should be appointed to the post.

130. The *Samvád Báhiká*, of the 15th May, is glad to learn from its contemporary of the *Utkal Dipiká* that the Commissioner of the Orissa Division has made a representation to Government regarding the Orissa Canal oppressions. It hopes that Government will take proper steps to redress the grievances of the people.

131. The same paper writes a long article pointing out the partiality of vernacular text-books in schools in which educational officers in Orissa show in the selection of text-books for use in the vernacular schools in that division.

132. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 17th May, writes a long leader on the subject of text-books for vernacular schools. In its opinion the members of the Educational Department in Orissa are to blame for the manner in which they patronize some authors and publishers at the sacrifice of the interests of others.

133. In the columns of the same paper the occurrence of a great fire is reported from Telinga Bazar in Cuttack, which consumed about one hundred houses.

According to another report received from Jajpur in the Cuttack District, similar accidents have occurred in many villages in that sub-division.

134. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 18th May, is very glad to notice that the Maharajah of Keonjhur, a tributary state in Orissa, has made a donation of Rs. 100 for the benefit of the weavers residing in the Balasore town.

135. The same paper informs the public that great concern is shown by many people at the sudden collapse of the Oriental Bank.

136. The special correspondent of the same paper cites fresh instances of canal oppression. These are said to have occurred in the villages of Nangua, Dhani-garia, Laksmisagar, Parbati, Niladri, Khandsinga, Radho, and Hajipur in thannah Dhamnagur. The complaints are generally of the nature reported before.

137. The same paper attributes the prevalence of cholera in the Balasore district to the use of bad water for drinking purposes. The people are forced, it remarks, to drink bad water as better water is not available.

138. The same paper gives a short account of the Balasore police, pointing out that able officers like Mr. Shuttleworth, Babus Jagadisnath Rai, Sarada Prasad Bose, Benimadhub Mukerjee, and Muktaram Ghose, and Shaik Kurim Bux were succeeded by a set of incompetent officers like Mr. Tonnerre, Mr. Havelock, and others who have brought discredit on the Police Department.

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Bengali Translator.

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SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA
June 5th, 1884.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ,
May 15th, 1884.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ.

UTKAL DIPÍKA,
May 17th, 1884.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

UTKAL DARPAN,
May 18th, 1884.

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